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CHARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A.M. McCall

V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors

E. Whisker, M.A.P.H.I.

C.V. Mugeridge, M.A.P.H.I.

H.G. Gaskell, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, B.A.

County Council's Health Visitor

Mrs. O.J.M. Pitt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health

(a)	Public Health	.....	23 members
(b)	Housing	.....	17 members
(c)	Works	.....	17 members

Health Department,  
16, Church Street,  
Crewkerne,  
Somerset.

Telephone: Crewkerne 419.

CLARK RURAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

of  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
For the year ended 31st December, 1932.

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A. M. McCall  
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Public Health Inspectors

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C.V. Wigglesworth, M.A.P.H.I.  
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Telephone: Cleveland 412.

Health Department,  
16, Church Street,  
Cleveland,  
Sunderland.



To the Chairman and Councillors of the Chard Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report follows broadly the same design as my previous reports. The dry bones of statistics are dead, my task in my Annual Report is to make them live. Too often the valuable statistical work it is my duty to submit to you is read only by yourselves and a small number of technical people. There is a real field of usefulness for an Annual Report amongst members of the public generally and I hope my attempt this year will be a force in developing health consciousness.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. McCALL

Medical Officer of Health.





## SECTION A

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1962 was 12,410, an increase of over 100 on the previous year. The population density is 0.22 per acre.

Birth rate The corrected Birth Rate for 1962 was 15.0 per thousand, compared with the national figure for England and Wales of 18. There were five illegitimate births, which equals 2.8% of live births.

Death Rate The corrected Death Rate for the year was 11.2 and is slightly below the national figure of 11.9 for England and Wales. Coronary disease and other heart disease caused 48 deaths. Vascular lesions of the nervous system and other circulatory diseases caused another 38. Cancer was responsible for 33 deaths, twelve of these were due to lung cancer as compared with four in the previous year.

The fear of death ..... See below.

Maternal Mortality I am pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1962.

Stillbirths There were three stillbirths in 1962.

Infant Mortality Two infants died, both due to prematurity.

Social Conditions The social services continued unaltered in 1962.

---

The fear of death and the instinct for procreation are present in all animals. No doubt they are relics of a time when the course of evolution depended on survival and fertility. Nevertheless they continue in civilized man. When reading this section of the report I have no doubt that a slight chill descends on the reader. Many people have a considerable fear of death, yet fear is rarely seen in dying patients. Samuel Johnson whose life is as well documented as any, died in December, 1784. In February of that year he wrote to Boswell "I am extremely afraid of dying". Yet a few months later when he knew he was dying his doctor reported "All his fears were calmed".

One must distinguish the so called agony of dying from the pain of the disease. Agony is a suffering and not a pain; the two conditions are essentially different. Pain is a feeling like touch, suffering is a state of mind that may be induced by pain but there the relationship ends. The approach to death may be horribly painful but the pain is in the disease not in the dying. To those who witness death the end may appear hideous but the show is not visible to the patient. The distorted features and the convulsive movements are phenomena of release due to withdrawal of the restraining influence of higher centres, but this withdrawal only occurs when the patient has lost consciousness. The so-called agony is a myth wrongly interpreted.



## SECTION A

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The year of death ..... See below.

Natural Mortality I am pleased to report that there were no unnatural

deaths in 1962.

Stillbirths There were three stillbirths in 1962.

Infant Mortality Two infants died, both due to prematurity.

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One must distinguish the so-called agony of dying from the pain of the disease. Agony is a suffering and not a pain; the two conditions are essentially different. Pain is a feeling like hunger, suffering is a state of mind that may be induced by pain but there the relationship ends. The approach to death may be horribly painful but the pain is in the disease not in the dying. To those who witness death the end may appear hideous but the show is not visible to the patient. The distorted features and the convulsive movements are phenomena of release due to withdrawal of the restraining influence of higher centres, but this withdrawal only occurs when the patient has lost consciousness. The so-called agony is a myth wrongly interpreted.



SECTION B.  
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN THE AREA.

The services remained unchanged during the year but, with the appointment of a new dental surgeon in November, full cover in the eastern part of the district was once again possible.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN: Antenatal and postnatal care of mothers and young children continued and attendances at the various clinics were again satisfactory.

ANTENATAL CLINICS: These clinics were held in Crewkerne and Chard each month and mothers living in nearby villages attended by appointment. A doctor was always in attendance for the purpose of taking blood samples for laboratory investigation. Mothers were also encouraged to attend mothercraft classes which are held independently. General Practitioners continued to carry out antenatal care for their own patients, some holding small clinics at which the district midwife was in attendance.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY: The services remained unchanged in 1962 and the expectant mothers received regular supervision throughout their pregnancy.

HOSPITAL CONFINEMENT: Those cases needing admission to hospital for their confinement continued to go to maternity units in Yeovil and Taunton and occasionally to Wellington or Templecombe, depending on the availability of beds.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS:

MERRIOTT: This clinic is held twice a month in the village hall and is organised by an active committee. Dr. Dauncey attends each session. There was a considerable improvement in the attendance figures.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP: This clinic is held once a month and Dr. Cartwright attends each session. The figures show an appreciable increase on 1961.

TATWORTH: This clinic is held once a month in the village hall. Dr. Elliott attended each session. The figures show a decrease on the previous year.

COMBE ST. NICHOLAS: Dr. Reeves is in charge of this clinic which is held once a month. The attendance figures show a high increase in the numbers making use of this clinic.

Apart from certain proprietary brands of food sold on Clinic days, welfare foods are sold from the Clinics on two days a week and include national dried milk, cod liver oil and orange juice. James Lind, an English Naval Surgeon in 1747 proved experimentally the value of a treatment for a disease that had incapacitated more seamen than all other diseases, naval engagements, marine mishaps, shipwrecks and accidents combined. The disease was scurvy, a severe vitamin deficiency resulting from sailors' unvaried diet of salt meat and sea biscuits. Lind recommended the addition of fresh limes and other citrus fruits to the diets of seamen. This diet saved countless lives. British seamen, thereafter called "Limeys" were the first large group of people to receive routine prophylactic vitamin therapy. We still acknowledge Lind's pioneer work when we ensure that infants receive an adequate supply of vitamin C through orange juice.

Details of clinics can be found in Appendix B, Table 1.

HEALTH VISITING: Health visiting is mainly the responsibility of Mrs. Pitt except for a few areas where the district nurses also act as health visitors. Mrs. Pitt is the tuberculosis health visitor for the whole area and attends the Outpatient Clinics with the Chest Physician at Chard Hospital.

HOME NURSING: This is the responsibility of the district nurses and the service continued at a very high standard.

IMMUNISATION: Immunisations continued at the clinics and at doctors' surgeries. All infants are now given triple vaccine for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was also used in an increasing amount. Details will be found in Appendix B, Table 3.

VACCINATION: The outbreak of smallpox in the north of England and more particularly in South Wales led to a heavy demand for vaccination in the early part of the year. Most of these were re-vaccinations, although a number of primary vaccinations in adults were done. Details can be found in Appendix B, Table 3.

HOME HELP SERVICE: This service, organised by the County Council, continued to be available and was only limited by the availability of suitable staff.







SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE: As usual I visited all the County schools in the district. Details of these inspections can be found in Appendix B, Table 2.

In the course of my many school inspections I am constantly talking to the children about their future work and aspirations. One reads more and more about the necessity to bridge the gap between grammar and secondary modern schools and various expedients have been suggested; the abolishment of the 11+ examination and the introduction of comprehensive schools appear to be designed to make all children feel equal. Recently in one school I visited, on asking a number of children which class they were in, each gave me a different letter as being their class. I was puzzled by this and on enquiry found that an educational expert had suggested that to avoid discrimination between the various "streams" the class should be named after the first letter of the class teacher's name. In this way any sense of inferiority would be eliminated. I then began to wonder who we were fooling because when I asked the children themselves for an explanation "Oh, it's only the old 3D or 4C" or whatever class was being camouflaged was the answer.

I think it most important that every child should have equal opportunity for education but I question the wisdom of trying to make children feel we are all equal. We are not all equal and the sooner one can find that out, in my view, the better. It comes as a nasty shock and if we continue to foster the idea that Jack is as good as his master we are going to have a very large number of discontented teenagers and young adults.

I am not suggesting that we revert to the Victorian idea that you are born to a certain station in life and there you remain for the rest of your life. Every encouragement should be given to all children to improve their lot and work to their full capacity, but let us be honest about it.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE: The details on which the primary schools in the district were last inspected are shown in Appendix B, Table 2. It will be seen that a number of schools received an inspection in 1962, but some schools, notably Hinton St. George and Merriott, have not been inspected since 1958. Undoubtedly these schools will receive attention when the new dental officer gets into his stride.

SPEECH THERAPY: Clinics were held weekly in both Chard and Crewkerne. The speech therapist was fully occupied during these sessions.

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE: Clinics were held monthly in Chard and Crewkerne by the orthopaedic sister, Miss Read. Children attend by appointment and are referred to the appropriate surgeon at regular intervals. Copies of the surgeon's report are sent as a routine to me as school medical inspector.

OPHTHALMIC SERVICE: Routine eye testing at schools is carried out at the annual medical inspection. Reports of the County Oculist are always available at that time and every endeavour is made to see that the children are co-operating with him. Any damaged or unsatisfactory spectacles are dealt with as appropriate.

EPILEPTICS: The arrangements for the treatment of epileptics remained unchanged. Details of this service were given last year.

SPASTICS: I have commented at some length on this subject in the last two reports and the service available continues.

BLIND PERSONS: The Somerset Association for the Blind do the general administration and case-work for these disabled persons. They receive a grant from the County Council. This is an excellent example of a voluntary association working in co-operation with a local health authority and carrying out a great deal of excellent work. There are 14 on the Blind Persons Register. Prior to admission to the Register, a blind person is examined by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology.

AMBULANCE SERVICE: The ambulance service is provided by the Somerset County Council with control centres at Yeovil and Taunton. All the ambulances are radio-controlled and there was very satisfactory service in 1962.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: These services continued to be administered by the County Council through the Mental Health Sub-Committee. The new Regulations have come into force and are working satisfactorily.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT: On several occasions during the year I was called upon to look into the possibility of removing aged people in need of care and attention into hospital or institutional care. I am pleased to say that I was able to persuade them without the use of my Statutory powers to accept their doctors' advice.







CARE OF THE AGED: I reported on this service at some length last year and it continued in substantially the same form in 1962.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP CLUBS: These clubs, organised and run by the Red Cross Society, continued to flourish in Crewkerne, Chard and Ilminster. The members meet regularly and a number of persons gave talks. Members from the three clubs attended a Disabled Rally at Weston-Super-Mare in June. In October a Disabled Week was held, the object being to keep before the public the work that is being done for these severely handicapped members of the community. It illustrated what can and is being done. It is pleasing to note that as a result of this rehabilitation work some members have been taken on for employment in local factories.

HEALTH EDUCATION: The Council are supporters of the Central Council for Health Education and use their literature and posters freely. Most of the effort during 1962 was directed towards the problem of smoking and lung cancer and posters and leaflets were on display throughout the year and frequently changed in an endeavour to awaken public interest in the problem.

### SECTION C.

#### PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES.

There was a sharp outbreak of measles in the autumn when 122 cases were notified. Otherwise there were few infectious diseases. Details are recorded in Appendix C, Table 1.

As I have already reported in a previous section, there was a considerable demand for vaccination against smallpox and the immunisation with triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus continued. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was introduced mid-way through the year.

The B.C.G. vaccination programme against tuberculosis was carried out in the senior schools of the district in the spring term. The number of children being given this protection is reasonably good but more should avail themselves of this opportunity of protection against an illness which strikes most commonly in early adult age.

### SECTION D.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

##### A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Climatic Conditions: The rainfall for 1962 was again less than the previous year and well below what is normally expected. In one part of the district it was 30.3 inches, compared with an expected average of 41 inches.

Water Supply: Despite the continuing low rainfall the water supply was quite satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year. We continued to make water available to augment the supplies in the Langport Rural District, the Ilminster Urban District and Chard Borough. Details will be found in Appendix D, Table 1.

Sewage Disposal: Last year I reported in detail on the works proposed in the Rural District.

1. SEAVINGTON, HINTON ST. GEORGE AND LOPEN: Work on this scheme was more or less completed by the end of the year and was due to come into operation early in 1963.

2. BROADWAY AND HORTON: All the sewers were laid and good progress achieved on the construction of the sewage disposal works which it is hoped to complete in March, 1963.

3. DONYATT: Good progress was made on this scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. Practically all the sewers were laid and completion of the works is anticipated in July, 1963.

##### FUTURE PROPOSALS:

TATWORTH: Ministry authority to go ahead with this scheme has been delayed for further investigations into the problem of infiltration water. This scheme includes for a complete modernisation of the existing sewage disposal works and for the construction of a 6" sewer to supply the Chard Junction area. The approximate cost is £25,000.







### Sewage Disposal - Future Proposals (Continued):

MERRIOTT: A scheme for the modernisation of the sewage disposal works is in course of preparation. The approximate cost will be £13,700.

MISTERTON: A scheme for the modernisation of the sewage disposal works is in course of preparation. The cost will be in the region of £6,500.

DOWLISH WAKE: A scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal is in course of preparation and will be submitted to the Ministry early in 1963. The estimated cost is £14,600.

ILTON (CAD ROAD AND FROST), STOCKLINCH AND ASHILL: Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal are to be prepared at a later date.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE COLLECTION: We continued to collect refuse by direct labour in all parishes. The villages are served twice per month but a four-weekly collection is all that is possible in remote areas. Trade waste is removed and a charge is made for this service. Cess pools are emptied at a subsidised charge of 23/6d.

RODENT DESTRUCTION: One part-time rodent operator is employed. He has spent more time on this work and from mid-September has been in full-time employment. The Council discontinued making a charge for the servicing of domestic premises. Contracts for the inspection and treatment of farm premises continued and there are now 58 in operation.

NUISANCES: A good deal of the public inspectors' time was spent in investigating complaints of nuisance and most were dealt with by informal action.

The Committee were particularly concerned about nuisances which occurred at a large caravan site in the district and the owner was finally granted time until the end of the year to bring the site up to a standard laid down by the Council. It is hoped that when these conditions are met further trouble will be obviated.

### B. FACTORIES ACT.

Details of the inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors are shown in Appendix D, Table 2.

### C. HOUSING.

Appendix D, Table 3 is a very comprehensive account of the housing situation in the district. It shows that there are 193 applicants for re-housing, including 61 applicants for old people's bungalows.

The Council continued to encourage residents to make use of the Improvement Grant procedure to modernise their homes and from 1st April the restriction on Discretionary Grants was removed and all dwellings eligible for grants received the maximum of 50%, up to £400.

### D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK: There are two registered distributors and two registered dairy premises in the district. Sampling is carried out by the County Council.

ICE CREAM: There are 58 premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream.

MEAT: Appendix D, Table 4 gives details of the meat inspected and condemned during 1962. No week-end inspection is done and it is estimated that 76% of all meat is inspected. To carry out 100% meat inspection it would be necessary to increase the present staff due to the fact that there is a considerable amount of week-end slaughtering at the large slaughter house.

FOOD PREMISES: Inspections were carried out at various food premises and all complaints of unsatisfactory food investigated. The Council took action against the proprietor of a food premises and was successful at the Magistrates hearing and again at the appeal. Substantial fines were imposed. Complaints of foreign bodies in bread and cakes were also fully investigated but formal action was not taken in these cases.







APPENDIX A      TABLE 1

Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1962	...	...	12,410
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1962 according to the Rate Book.	...	...	4,130
Rateable Value	...	...	£93,226
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£360.17.9d
Area	...	...	54,600 acres

APPENDIX A      TABLE 2

BIRTH RATE 15.0.

Comparability Factor 1.07

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Live Births	Total	85	91
	Legitimate	81	90
	Illegitimate	4	1
Still Births	Total	-	-
	Legitimate	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	1	1
	Legitimate	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	1	1
	Legitimate	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Total	1	1
	Legitimate	1	1
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A      TABLE 3

DEATH RATE 11.9.

Comparability Factor 0.93.

			<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Heart:	Coronary Disease	...	14	13	27
	Other Heart Disease	...	6	15	21
Circulation:	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	...	10	16	26
	Other circulatory diseases	...	5	7	12
Cancer of:	Stomach	...	4	1	5
	Lung	...	5	3	8
	Uterus	...	-	3	3
	Breast	...	-	4	4
	Other sites	...	9	4	13
Lungs:	Tuberculosis	...	1	-	1
	Influenza	...	1	2	3
	Pneumonia	...	-	2	2
	Bronchitis	...	5	1	6
Infective and Parasitic diseases		...	1	-	1
Diabetes		...	1	-	1
Nephritis		...	1	-	1
Congenital malformations		...	-	1	1
Other ill-defined diseases		...	7	4	11
Motor vehicle accidents		...	1	-	1
All other accidents		...	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease		...	1	-	1
Suicide		...	1	-	1
			74	76	150







APPENDIX B      TABLE 1

Combe St.Nicholas   Child Welfare Clinic.  
=====

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962.

Children on register who attended during 1962 :-

Born in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	9
Born in 1961	...	...	...	...	...	13
Born 1957 - 60	...	...	...	...	...	13

No. of children who attended Clinic for the first time :-

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	13
Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	5

No. of attendances in 1962 :-

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	60
1 - 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	66
2 - 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	44







APPENDIX B TABLE 1.

Merriott Child Welfare Clinic.

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962.

Children on register who attended during 1962.

Born in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Born in 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Born 1957 - 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

No. of children who attended Clinic for the first time.

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	27
Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	9

No. of attendances in 1962.

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	205
1 - 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	251
2 - 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	66





APPENDIX B TABLE 1.

Shepton Beauchamp Child Welfare Clinic.

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962.

Children on register who attended during 1962.

Born in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Born in 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Born 1957 - 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

No. of children who attended Clinic for the first time.

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	22
Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	5

No. of attendances in 1962.

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	} 540
1 - 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	
2 - 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	





APPENDIX B TABLE 1.

Tatworth Child Welfare Clinic.

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1962.

Children on register who attended during 1962.

Born in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Born in 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Born 1957 - 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

No. of children who attended Clinic for the first time.

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	23
Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	-

No. of attendances in 1962.

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	158
1 - 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	64
2 - 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	46





APPENDIX B. TABLE 2.

Name of School.	No.on Roll.	No.in-spected.	Date of Inspection.	Children having milk.	Children having dinner.	Diphtheria Immuni-sation.	Date of last den-tal in-spection.
Ashill ...	25	16	18. 9. 62	100%	84%	4	17. 5. 62
Broadway ...	43	22	26.11. 62	90.69%	90.69%	5	June, 1962
Buokland St. Mary	23	8	14.11. 62	100%	86.96%	-	30.11. 61
Chillington	24	10	20. 9. 62	100%	100%	-	27. 6. 62
Combe St.Nicholas	46	16	27. 9. 62	100%	63.04%	6	16. 6. 62
Donyatt ...	24	10	14.11. 62	91.66%	91.66%	-	28. 5. 62
Hinton St. George	57	32	19. 9. 62	84.21%	45.61%	11	July, 1958
Horton ...	54	26	28.11. 62	88.88%	53.70%	6	21. 5. 62
Ilton ...	75	36	21.11. 62	96%	65.33%	15	7. 5. 62
Merriott ...	89	31	14. 3. 62	78.65%	40.45%	10	July, 1958
Misterton ...	43	15	10. 1. 62	100%	25.58%	6	22. 9. 59
Seavington	23	14	10.12. 62	95.65%	69.56%	6	18. 3. 59
Shepton Beauchamp	29	14	12.12. 62	96.55%	48.28%	3	14. 4. 59
Tatworth ...	92	43	8.11. 62	93.48%	23.91%	-	22. 5. 62
Wambrook ...	9	8	12. 9. 62	100%	77.77%	2	15. 9. 58
West Crewkerne	42	17	13.12. 62	97.61%	85.71%	7	7. 5. 60
Whitestaunton	24	10	20.11. 62	100%	79.17%	4	25. 9. 61
Winsham ...	48	29	15.11. 62	100%	75%	11	May, 1962.





APPENDIX B. TABLE 3.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Primary Courses.

<u>Children born 1962.</u>		<u>Children born 1943 - 61.</u>		<u>Young persons born 1933-42.</u>		<u>Persons under 40 years of age and priority groups.</u>	
<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral</u>	<u>Salk</u>	<u>Oral.</u>
1	16	49	76	5	4	4	13

Reinforcements 1962.

<u>No. of persons (all groups) who received a third reinforcing injection.</u>	<u>No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 years who received a fourth reinforce- -ing injection.</u>	<u>No. of persons (all groups) who received a re- -inforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk injections.</u>	<u>No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who receiv- -ed a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injections.</u>
224	31	47	22

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Under 1</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 14.</u>		<u>15 or over</u>		<u>Totals.</u>	
	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
	107	1	32	-	30	7	90	98	105	370	364	476

P = Primary Vaccination.

R - Re-vaccination.





APPENDIX C. TABLE 1.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES.

Pneumonia	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	1
Measles	...	...	122

Analysis of Cases notified.

	Under 1 yr.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65+ Age unknown.
Pneumonia									2		2	
Puerperal Pyrexia									1			
Measles	2	7	6	9	7	68	20	1	1		1	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Group.	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
- 1								
1 - 5								
5 -15	1							
15 -25								
25 -35			1					
35 -45				1	1			
45 -55				1				
55 -65								
65 +		1						
Age unknown								
Total	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-





DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

---

Children born in the years:	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	54	62	18	1	3	15	-	153

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

---

Children born in the years:	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	104	5	109

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

No. of children who completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the year ended 31st December, 1962.

---

Children born in the years:	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	53	62	17	1	2	9	-	144

TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

No. of children who completed a primary course and the no. of children who received a reinforcing injection during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

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Children born in the years:	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1953-57</u>	<u>1948-52</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary course	53	62	18	1	2	15	-	151
Reinforcing injection	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	21





APPENDIX D. TABLE 1.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Piped Supplies - Results of samples taken for Analysis.

<u>Raw Water.</u>				<u>Treated after going into supply.</u>			
<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical.</u>		<u>Bacteriological.</u>		<u>Chemical.</u>	
<u>Satis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>-factory.</u>
-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-

Water Supplies from Public Mains.

<u>Direct to the Houses.</u>			<u>By means of Standpipes.</u>		
<u>Public.</u>	<u>Water Cos.</u>	<u>Private.</u>	<u>Public.</u>	<u>Water Cos.</u>	<u>Private.</u>
No. of dwellings 3385 Population					
NO RECORD.					

APPENDIX D. TABLE 2.

Factories Acts, 1937-1959.

	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of inspections.</u>	<u>No. of written notices.</u>	<u>No. of occupiers prosecuted.</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 enforced by Local Authority	3	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	660*	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	39	660	-	-

\*including slaughterhouses.

Cases in which defects were found	...	...	Nil.
Cases in which defects found were remedied		...	Nil.

OUTWORKERS.

No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110	...	199
--	-----	-----





APPENDIX D TABLE 3.

HOUSING

Action taken during year

1. No. of Houses included in Clearance Areas for which Orders are still to be made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
2. No. of Houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957 ..									None
3. No. of Houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
4. No. of Houses demolished or closed (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
6. No. of Houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. No. of Houses made fit during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
8. No. of unfit Houses occupied under licence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9. Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
10. Reconditioning of Condemned Houses - Exclusion from Clearance/ Demolition Orders (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
11. Substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
12. <u>Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule)</u> Certificates of Disrepair :-									
(a) No. of applications received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(b) No. of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None

	<u>Houses erected during year</u>		<u>Houses in course of erection</u>		<u>Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings</u>	<u>Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one</u>
	<u>For Slum Clearance</u>	<u>For other purposes</u>	<u>For Slum Clearance</u>	<u>For other purposes</u>		
Local Authority	2	5	-	21	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	49	-	44	2	3

<u>No. of Post-War Houses erected from 1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1962.</u>							<u>Housing Programme 1963</u>		
<u>By Local Authority</u>				<u>By Private Enterprise</u>					
529				339			27		
No. of temporary housing units occupied				(1)	Prefabs	...	...	...	30
				(2)	Huts, etc.	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Houses found overcrowded				...	...	...	...	...	Nil







Houses required:

(i)	To replace houses scheduled for demolition	...	...	...	8
(ii)	To abate overcrowding	...	...	...	nil
(iii)	For other purposes	...	...	...	nil
(iv)	Applications for Council houses at the end of the year :-				
(a)	Urgent bona fide cases & others	...	...	...	132
(b)	Applications for Old People's Dwellings	...	...	...	61
(c)	Others	...	...	...	-
	Total Applications	...	...	...	193
					====

(v) Total number of Council Houses sold during the year ... 1

	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.61 (a)	Gained from conversions and erected during 1962 (b)	Total (a) + (b)	Less Houses demolished, closed, etc. during year.	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.62.	
					L.A.	P.E.
Local Authority	779	7	786	1	785	
Private Enterprise	3,448	52	3,500	12		3,488
TOTALS	4,227	59	4,286	13	785	3,488
=====						

OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS

No. erected to 31.12.62		No. in course of erection	
<u>With County Council Aid</u>	<u>Without County Council Aid.</u>	<u>With County Council Aid</u>	<u>Without County Council Aid.</u>
53	35	20	nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSA. Discretionary:

No. of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority during year:-

(1) Received		(2) Approved	
<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
16	17	15	16
====	====	====	====

NOTE: No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year ... 7

Average cost per dwelling approved during year ... £ 992

Amount of grant payable by Local Authority ... £5,459

B. Standard:

No. of Applications (a) Received	...	...	...	...	41
(b) Approved	...	...	...	...	41

No. of Houses where Standard Amenities have been provided ... 37

NOTE: No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year ... 26



